## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1851.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The following Letter, from an occasional corre spondent at Paris, presents a concise general view. as taken by a disinterested looker-on, of the condition of things in France at the date at which it is written. Though it may not add much to the information already communicated by our regular European correspondence, it is interesting as embracing the impressions of an evidently very intelligent observer.

PARIS, OCTOBER 23, 1851. There is very little observable excite withstanding the state of uncertainty in which we live. Public affairs in this country have been for a long time the standing riddle of politicians. The moment, however, seems nigh when the enigma must receive a practical solution. The President has begun the work in declaring for the abrogation of the electoral law of May, 1850. The battle is now between him and a whole army of Pretenders, all as ambitious as himself, and not one of them so necessary to France
The elevation of the Prince DE JOENVILLE to the Presi dency, or the momentary elevation of M. DE CHARBORD to meny antipathies as Louis Narollou has now to struggle with; and no competitor can bring the moral weight attach-ing to the man who has steered France without any signal discredit through the shoals and quicksands of the last three

When we view attentively the movements of the differen parties in this quarter, it must be acknowledged that the conion of France may well be thought alarming. There are no visible materials in the country for any form of government except a Republic. The elder branch of the dynastic family is hated and despised; the younger has been ruined. The late peerage was the mere creature of law; it had no power in itself, derived either from public opinion or its own

The Parliamentary Committee of Permanence met this week ; no debate took place, and the sitting passed in conversation. All were agreed that the crisis to be resolved in 1852 had already commenced. The following are the reports

The Debuts says that it was generally rumored that the negotiations entered into with M. BILLAULT for the forma. tion of a Cabinet had failed. The Union states that it was announced that M. Billault had returned to Nantes. The Messager says that M. Billault demanded that the President should withdraw his candidature for the Presidency in 1852. The Siecle affirms that M. Billault held that the abrogation of the law of May would be spoiled by mixing it up with revision, and that the President ought to abandon the initiative of the latter. Others report that M. Billault was favorable to extensive changes in the electoral law, but was not prepared to propose its entire abolition.

M. Billault is an eminent advocate of Nantes. In the Chamber of Deputies he was a violent opponent of the policy of M. Guizot, particularly as regarded the entente cordiale with England. In 1842 he chiefly contributed to the withdrawal of the treaty admitting the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade ; and he was one of the leading peakers who stormed about the Pritchard indemnity.

The return to universal suffrage is already regarded as achieved. In fact, the majority of 483, by which the restrictions President's proposal to abrogate the law, such a course might indeed lead to civil war between the Powers, but could be of no practical effect in assuring its execution. Nothing short of that force of which the Executive alone disposes can exclude the three millions of disfranchised electors from the polis.

Strange reports are said to have arrived from beyond the Rhine. The revolutionary tendency manifested in the high regions of power has thrown serious alarm into the midst o Europe. The eventualities of war, excited by Democracy, are forescen, and armaments and levies of contingents are spoken of.

ation by their union, France will perhaps be placed in the necessity of combating anarchy within and making war

The law of May is considered by all parties as virtually abrogated. A commanding and dominant intellect is requisite for France; want of energy is always fatal to the person who exhibits it in this country. Even the most desperate coup d'etat would have greater chance of success than a tem-

Louis Napoleon may have acted unwisely in declaring himself as he has done, but it would be fatal to him to make another admission of error. The anger of his adversaries would be converted into contempt, and he would lese all moral influence over those who have been hitherto his friends No Ministers yet appointed. A decree of the President of the Republic has just appeared in the Moniteur, placing the departments of the Cher and the Nievre under martial law.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. NATHAN SARGENT, Register of the Treasury, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

A phrase in our Daily of vesterday, in reference to the object of the Mission of Dr. KINKLE to the United States, written in haste, ill expressed our meaning. We had no intention, by calling his mission "the most unexceptionable" of the efforts to engage this country in the politics of Europe to say that it was not exceptionable. We should have expressed our meaning better if we had said that it was the least exceptionable, as inviting only pecuniary aid.

MR. CLAY.—During a portion of the session of the House on Monday, the venerable form of the Sage of Ashland was seen upon the floor. He was greeted with the respect due to his great character. Time is evidently doing its work upon his body, but the great soul is untouched; and we were gratified to learn that there has been a decided improvement in his physical health within the last two or three weeks. He expects to leave home for Washington about the 15th instant.

Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, 5th.

TERRE GREAT SHIPS-OF-THE-LINE. - The Boston Couries minds us that there are new in that harbor three great shipsof the line the Onto, the VERMONT, and the VERGINIAeach said to be remarkable for its model, its size, and accom modations, the excellence of the materials of which it is com posed, its strength, and fitness for sca and battle. They are called 74's, but are capable of carrying one hundred and ten guns each, together wish a complement of one thousand men, and all the provisions, stores, and munitions for a three years' craise, not omitting twenty tons of powder for each vessel. These costly and splendid floating citadels are all at the navy yard in Charlestown, and never fail to attract the attention of strangers and others, as, varying their position somewhat with he tides, they seem to extend themselves like leviathans, and loom up over the waves.

A very singular meteor was observed passing over the west part of the city of Schenectady on Sunday evening. It appeared to emit itself perpendicularly from a dark cloud, expand and contract in size, and withdraw again in the cloud. The color was an intense blue h white. A young gentleman directly beneath it received a sharp electric shock. No report of an explosion was heard.

EXTRAORDINARY SASACITY .- On Monday aftern the Morris and Essex railrosd train was returning to New-ark, when within about a mile of the depot an infant was dis-covered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfound-land dog, belonging to James Bishop, Esq., rushed for-ward, and, se sing the child, bore him to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the dog.—Newark Daily Adv. THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS.

The New Orleans papers of the 3d instant contain the following particulars respecting the siege of Matamoros by the Insurgents of Northern Mexico, of which we have heretofore had a brief, and not altogether a correct, account by Telegraph :

By the arrival of the steamship Fanny, Capt. AULD, from Brasos St. Iago the 30th ultimo, we learn that Canvajan was still fighting in Matamoros, having been engaged since the 21st. He had taken the west side of the town, and was within four blocks of Gen. Avalos's quarters in the Plazs, which is strongly fortified with eight pieces of cannon, so arranged as to protect each other. It is supposed that Carvajal could have taken the place in a few hours; but his object was to save citizens and property, and from that consideration the siege has been protracted much longer than was anticipated.
On the 23d a fire took place in the large building known

as the "Delurio," and destroyed every thing before it, as far as the custom-house, which was likewise consumed with all the goods. On the night of the 25th the large store of Mr. copez took fire and was consumed. The whole building and goods in the store, amounting to fifty or sixty thousand dollars, belonging to Mr. Delsen and others, were laid in ashes. Gen. Avalos, on the 23d ultimo, issued orders for every

The Mexican war steamer Neptuno arrived at Brasas o the 20th, with 150 men under command of Gen. GARAY. The U. S. steamer Mentorio, having received orders from Capt. PHERES, in command at Fort Brown, received the troops on board, to take them to Matamoros. She proceeded as far as the inside of the mouth of the Rio Grande, when she received orders to return to Brasce and re-embark the troops on the Neptuno, Gen. Carvajal having protested to Capt. Phelps against such proceedings.

Mr. J. H. LONGSTRETH, a respectable merchant of many years standing in Matamoros, was shot through the body while standing on the roof of his house, and died of his

The American Consul, J. F. Wannell, received a shot in the cheek while at the fire above stated. Capt. Forp was also wounded in the head, but it is supposed that he will be able to take his command in a few days. The report up to the last date was that Gen. Carve at

loss was three killed and fifteen wounded. He has but one piece of artillery, and is compelled to do the fighting with

The loss on Gen. Avalor's side was 150 killed and wonn ed. Avalos was also wounded in the leg, while in the act of jumping through a window.

## FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 15th ultimo. Mr. LETCHER arrived there on the 8th.

There is not much news in the papers. The Governmen is represented to be almost at a stand-still, paralyzed by lack of means and energy. The treasury is empty, and the councils of the State disc

On Monday, September 29, Mr. Doviz, the English Minister, had an interview with the Mexican President, to demand a satisfactory answer to Lord PALMERSTON's last note on the diplomatic sgreements between Mexico and England. The British Minister offered peremptorily to Mexico the choice of giving a judicial decree in favor of her British creditors, or of seeing her ports blockaded.

The Government had demanded authority from Congress to raise and transport 2,500 National Guards to the theatre of the Camargo revolution. It is opposed by the press, on the ground that two-thirds of the men will desert before they reach Matamoros.

A law was promulgated on the 9th October, which prowere voted in May, 1850, are now thoroughly convinced that vides that all foreign articles imported into Mexico shall pay even if they opposed, without the defection of a single vote, the subject to any State or National impost. The General Government and the State in which the impost shall be paid shall shall be credited duly with their share. The law is to take effect in four months from promulgation.

The Senate has, by a vote of 19 to 18, admitted a motion favor of raising the obnoxious taxes at the ports of Vera

diers at Tihosuco. The revolt had been suppressed, and six pulsion may be required. It is evident from the experiments

from Jose Maria Ganera, the commender of the Mexican forces during the late fight which terminated with the capture | it vary in their estimates of the quantity which will be requir-Cabecilla, Jose Maria Carvajal, appeared before the town higher than half a pound to the mile. with seventy adventurers, armed with rifles, and a hundred Mexicans, a portion being mounted and the rest on foot. Garcia did not go out to attack the enemy, as he had only eighty-eight men. He was consequently compelled to receive their assault, and, after a stout resistance, to capitulate in the manner already known to us. He puts his loss at five killed and six wounded.

NAVAL .- According to the last accounts from Valparaiso the United States store-ship Supply would sail for home about the 10th or 15th of October. The Falmouth expected to follow in a week or ten days after, or as soon as her crew recovered from scurvy and diarrhosa, from which they were suffering, in consequence of arduous service. The St. Mary's, it was thought, would be dispatched as soon as the troubles in Chili were settled, to San Francisco, for the purpose of taking to their homes certain Japanese, who have been promised a passage by our Government. From the East Indies she would return home via the Cape of Good Hope. The officers of the squadron were all well.

ANTI-SLAVERY EMISSARIES .- The British Anti-Slavery Society have sent over to this country a Mr. Scorle, who is to lecture us on the duty of putting down slavery. Mr. S. had better attend. in the first place, to the condition of the oppressed in his own country, who are infinitely worse off than the slaves here; and then to the fact that, if he wishes to put down slavery, it is rather his duty to go where there are slaves. South Carolina or Mississippi would be a much better theatre for his philanthropic exertions than New England or New York. He would be then in the line of his duty. [Connecticut Courant.

SURPRISING THE TURKS .- The Boston barque Stamboul, on the 1st of October, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, with a cargo of Massachusetts ice, the first ever brought to Egypt from any part of the world. "All Alexandria and the region round about," says a letter from the captain of the Stamboul, "flocked on board and around her to see the frozen water.' The Pachs, the High Admiral, and all the distinguished officers of the Government visited the barque and inspected her cargo; and, after these, peeple of all degrees. She was literally crowded while a block of ice remained in her." The entire cargo was purchased by the Government, and was all discharged and stowed ashore in forty-eight hours

PERMERLYANIA NEW SUPREME COURT.-The Judges elect of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania are to meet at Harrisburg on the 14th instant to draw lots for their respective terms. Certificates of the result are to be furnished to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, when the new Judges will sioned. The first session of the new bench in banc will be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of Decemb pert.

The late ABRANAN G. THOMPSON, of New York, has left out two hundred thousand dollars to charitable societies that city. Among them are the following :

 American Bible Society
 \$30,000

 American Tract Society
 30,900

 American Home M. Society
 20,000

 New York State Colonization
 20,000

 Central Board of Education
 20,000

 American B. C. F. Mission
 20,000

 Deaf and Dumb Institution
 20,000

 Blind Institution
 20,000

EXTENSION OF THE MANASSES GAP RAILROAD.

We call attention to the Railroad Convention to which the route passes :

ROMNEY, (VIRGINIA,) NOVEMBER 10, 1851. DEAR SIR: You may have seen, from the public papers, notice of a Railroad Convention to be held here on Tuesday, November 25, to consider the practicability and expediency of an extension to the Manasses Gap railroad from Strasburg, (in Shenandosh county,) its present western terminus, Paddytown. In some two or three communications of mine, which found their way into the Alexandria Gazette, was found the origin of this railroad scheme. The idea was pressed upon public attention with some more prominent ar-

pressed upon public attention with some more prominent arguments in support of the proposition, until the Manasses Iguments in support of the United States is at present en route from the mouth of the Iguments Igum land papers an in "itation to the coal and iron companies of Alleghany county to "and delegates; to address a special invitation to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railinvitation to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railinvitation to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railinvitation to the President of the Convention, as an exponent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you, nent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you, nent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you, nent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you, nent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you, nent of the views of his company on the "ubject; and to be under your command are not only attacking and destroying by fire the property of peaceful American citizens, but that tiey have descrated the flag and fired upon and wounded the Consul of the United States, against the fatal consultation to the views of his company on the "ubject; and to you." as deeply interested in the prosecution of this enterprise, address a particular invitation to be with us on that occasion

and take part in our deliberations. The arguments in favor of this road will readily presen hemselves to your wind. Its immense importance to our great inexh ustible coal field-that source of unimagine we ith and prosperity to Hampshire—is entirely apparent. The day fixed for the Convention is the 25th instant, Tuesday. It is very desirable to procure a representation of the Corporation of Washington in the Convention.

Hoping to find you here to share our counsels and aid our eliberations on that important occasion, I remain yours, AND. W. KERCHEVAL.

## POWDER AS A MOTIVE POWER.

FROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.

We have had an opportunity of inspecting a model of novel and very curious machine, invented by Mr. DAGGETT, of Roxbury, well known for his ingenious and not altogether unsuccessful attempts to construct a machine for flying, or travelling in the air.

The present invention is an engine to produce either stationary or locomotive power, without the sid of steamthe propelling medium being nothing but gunpowder, and a very small quantity of that, acting by concussion upon com. pressed air. The machine is very simple, consisting of a large reservoir, constructed of iron, in the form of a steamengine boiler, with two explosive chambers attached to it on one side. At the connexion of these explosive chambers with the reservoir there are valves which open into the res rvoir, against a spring.

The reservoir being filled with atmospheric air, a bla

given in one of the explosive chambers. This shock acts as a plunger to an air-pump, and forces a new supply of atmospheric air from the explosive chamber into the reservoir. The air is of course worked off from the reservoir, like steam, operating upon a piston, and giving the motive power. When one explosive chamber has been discharged and the valve closed, as it is instantly by the force of the spring, the action of the machine is such as to produce a similar discharge in the equally share the proceeds between them, and other States other chamber-and thus a regular and constant fresh supply of atmospheric air is kept up. The discharge is effected by a hammer, moving backwards and forwards with the machine, and striking, in the manner of a gun-lock, upon the explosive chambers alternately. The powder is supplied regular may be desired—the arrangement being such as to admit of The Mexican papers have news as late as September 15th may be desired—the arrangement being such as to admit of from Yucatan. There had been a military revolt of the solpewder will be requisite for any practical purpose to which the machine may be applied. Chemists who have examined of Camargo by Carvajal. Garcia states that on the 19th the ed to propel an ordinary locomotive. None, however, set it

> Mr. Daggett, we believe, has taken measures to secure patents for his machine, both in this country and in Europe.

## SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the annexed account of the mode of spending Sunday in the French capital:

" Yesterday-the Sabbath-at two o'clock, when I hap pened to be on the Boulevards, all the bourgeois, male and female, were hastening to the Races in the Champs de Mars, the last of the season for this capital. Seldom has any featival or sport of the kind attracted a larger confluence of spec val or sport of the kind attracted a larger confluence of spectators of all classes. More than two hundred equipages of the richest description were counted within the cords. The chief interest was created by the great national stakes of four-test thousand francs for horses and mares of four years and upwards. There were eight entries for this prize, and the horses were all run. The style in which Messine, a filly, won both heats was exciting and beautiful. The whole force won both heats was exciting and beautiful. The whole force of the Jockey Club was present. Detachments of lancers passing frequently over the area, with their flags and dezzling uniforms, rendered the spectacle the more brilliant and picturesque. Lord and Lady Normanby, always the most observed wherever they appear, of the diplomatic corps, were missed yesterday. It seems that some strictures of the London. don press, about the profanation of the Sabbath, had a little effect. These, however, would scarcely have prevailed if President Louis Napoleon could have been present. The President was busy in completing the arrangements for a new Cabinet. A ministerial crisis of a fortnight had proved too severe a trial for the patience of the Parisians. It was time to patch up something—parliamentary, semi-parliamentary, or extra-parliamentary—the three ministerial varieties of the day. Not one of the papers of yesterday evening or this morning, Conservative, Republican, or Bonapartist, could inform us positively of the success of the President's unremitting negotiations."

from Havana, which port she left on the 1st instant, we learn that Mr. THRASHER was still in confinement, and that a report was current at the time of her sailing that his brother and been arrested on the previous day. We have heard that there is a rumor likewise in Havana to the effect that some papers had been discovered in the office of Mr. J. S. THRASHER. n the handwriting of Lorzz, which implicated his brother, and most probably other individuals .- Charleston Courier.

NEW BARRS IN ORIO. - The following list of Banks cently established in Ohio, under the free banking law, is from Lerd's Cincinnati Detector for October :

Pickaway County Bank, at Circleville; Stark County Bank, at Canton; Iron Bank, of Ironton; Merchanta Bank, of Massillon; Springfield Bank; Forest City Bank, of Cleveland; Union Bank, at Sandusky city; The Miami Valley Bank, at Dayton; The Bank of Commerce, Cleveland; Bank of Marion; Champaign County Bank, at Urbana; Savings Bank, of Cincinnati.

The following have filed their certificates with the Audite of State, and will probably immediately complete their or-

Drevers' Bank of Hudson, Hudson; Northwestern Bank of Ohio, Toledo; Merchents' Bank of Toledo, Toledo; Franklin Bank of Portage County, Franklin; Tradesman's Bank of Cleveland, Cieveland; Bank of Medina, Medina.

A Wise Accidentages Killed by Mer Hesband.—
The Warsew New Yorker gives the particulars of an accident by which Mrs. True, of Covington, wife of William True, was killed by her own husband. Mr. T. was driving a stake into the ground, and a rail was placed for him to stand upon, with one end in a chair and the other upon the still of the barn. One end of the rail was held by Mrs. T. to steady it. While Mr. T. was in the act of striking upon the stake with an axe his feet slipped and he fall towards his wife, the axe striking upon her head with such force as to cause immediate death. No one witnessed this unfortunate accident except the husband, who was thus made his wife's exemptioner. A coronor's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above statement.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The "Rio Bravo" of the 29th ultimo be held at Romney, Virginia, on the 25th instant, the object of which is explained by the letter which we publish below, and is one of great interest to this city and District, as well as to the State through Rio Grande. It originated in a protest, addressed to Capt. Phelps by Gen. Carvajal, dated the 24th nstant, against the use of United States Governners for the purpose of transporting reinements from Brasos Santiago, in Texas, to Mamoros, for Gen. Avalos. To this protest Capt. HELPS returned the following answer:

FORT BROWS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 25, 1851.
To Jose Marks J. Carvajar:
Sim: I received your note of the 24th instant this morning, informing me that you had learned that a vessel belonging to the United States is at present en route from the mouth of the

As early a re-ly is expected as is suitable to your conve-

I am, sit, respectfully, your obedient setvant,
J. W. PHELPS, Capt. Lt. Co. B, 4th Art.,
Com'g the U. S. forces of Fort Brown

From the reply of Gen. CARVAJAL we copy such ortions as serve to define his position and that of he party with which he is acting, as well as his answers to the allegations of Capt. PHELPS, as

To you and all other persons who are not practically quainted with the operations of the National Government of Mexico, it may be somewhat difficult to explain the weight and galling severity of the grievances, abuses, and oppressions under which the people of this unhappy country have groaned and struggled singe the era of its nominal indepen-

These aggressions have at length become insupportab and, by a spontaneous, anited, and patriotic outburst amo them, they have resolved to strike off their chains, and stend on their native sail unshackled freemen. This was the exalted spirit that dictsed the action of the people of Guerrero, Camargo, Reynosa Mier, and other independent towns of the North.

of the North.

When the people assembled to consider in what manner their rights and libertes could best be preserved, by common consent, without any agency of my own, I was chosen to lead this patriotic exterprise. I accepted the appointment with pleasure, having seen and felt the iniquitous exactions to which my countrimen were daily subjected, and the despotic outrages consently practised upon them by the minions of power in the name of freedom. I have raised the standard of liberation, and fundreds of my aggrieved countrymen have rushed to its support.

of liberation, and fundreds of my aggrieved countrymen have rushed to its support.

Oppressed andborne down by the organized military despotism of the Cestral Government, I knew that my countrymen, brave and sevoted as they were, could not, in the first hour of the struggle, single handed and alone, cope with such an enemy. With the approbation and consent of my fellow-citizens, I invited a number of Americans residing along this frontier, well acquainted with our habits, feelings, and interests, to participate with us in the glorious effort to vindicate our rights. The to the instinct of their nation, they yielded a ready assent to the call, and have been from the beginning of this contest among the bravest and most determined of the gallant party which I have had the honor to lead.

I have presented myself before the city of Matamoros, upon the invitation of many of the most influential and respectable citizens of this jurisdiction, and, instead of finding myself and troops received with open arms as liberators, we were met

troops received with open arms as liberators, we were met with ramperts instling with bayonets and cannon, and with the stern frown of military defiance. I found that the myrmidons of the Central Government had fraudulently declared the city in a state of siege, while I was in Camargo with my forces, and ventured on the crime of high treason by annulting the revenue laws of Mexico, and reducing the rates of import duties to as low, if not a lower scale, than those demanded by the people who first moved in the my cirizens off their guard, and to enable a few foreign mo-nopolists to enter the lists of smugglers by overwhelming Matamoros with goods which were either contraband or on

which the full legs duties were never paid.

Under this pretended system, established by Gen. Avalos, upward of half a nillion of dollars worth of goods were illegally introduced into that city, and it is with the partial duties levied from these goods that the enemy opposed to me feeds, recruits, and sustains himself. The owners of these goods also, and their friends, have, prompted by their inter-es', inflamed the snimosity of the people of Matamoros, and led them rashly and blindly to resist us, who were their best

ty, justice, and liberty.

When I perceived this to be the condition of things, I resolved to meet the crisis in a manner becoming my duty, my position, and the expectation of those who had confided the standard of reform to my hands. I demanded a peaceful standard of reform to my hands. I domanded a peaceful surrender of the city; I sought to avoid bloodshed, but I found no alternative except to abandon the cause, or carry it through with the right arm of freemen. Several sharp encounters have ensued; my men have not disgraced their colors, and we are resolved to conquer the military despots in Matamoros or to perish in the attempt.

Such, sir, have been the events that produced the present

condition of affairs in the city of Matamoros, and such is the position I occupy in the face of the civilized world.

You have been pleased to state, air, that the forces under my command are said to be attacking and destroying by fire

property of peaceful American citizens, and that they have

Consul of the United States.

It is uterly false that the forces under my command have attacked or destroyed private property by fire or in any other manner. The fire that occurred in Metamoros on Friday was not kindled by my orders, or by any of my men. The torch was applied by the enemy, and as the wind was setting at the time in the direction of my headquarters and the place of deposite for my ammunition, it seriously endangered the safety of both; and as a large amount of goods were consumed, a portion of which had not found their way to that place ed, a portion of which had not found their way to that place through the regular ordeal of the custom-house, my interest, omitting my abhorence of such a mode of warfare, would have restrained me from this incendiary course. It was the work of the enemy, and on their heads be the responsibility. So far as relates to the allegation that the American Consul was fired on and wounded, I am unable to give you any positive assurance. This much I can emphatically state, that his flag and his official residence were scrupulously respected. If he abandoned these and mixed with the throng in the streets, or herded with the enemy, or assisted the porters in securing bales of goods under the fire of our guns, and was thus wounded, it was his own fault, and he has no right to complairs.

omplain.

So far as respects your statement that I have been engaged and in violating the laws and territory of the United States, I be a violating the laws and the violating th in violating the laws and territory of the United States, I beg leave to assure you that you have been grossly deceived. I have been engaged in neither; and when I consider the extraordinary efforts that you, and other officers of the Government of the United States co-operating with you, have made to restrain such violations, I cannot help believing you have been hastily led to put credit in what a few moments' sober reflection would convince you was a groundless imputation.

I have seen steamers of the United States plying, with cannon on their decks, up and down the river, with the avowed purpose to arrest all violation of the neutrality laws of that Government, and I have seen troops wearing the uniform of the United States, with cannon pointed at the ferries within pistol shot of my encampment, by day and by night, halling all persons creasing the river, subjecting them to a rigid examination; and it must be taken for granted that all these appliances have been faithfully and rigorously used to enforce the neutrality laws of your country.

neutrality laws of your country.

n conclusion, I beg leave to assure you that my respect for the institutions, flag, and people of the United States is so high and so sincere that I should estern it one of the great-est minfortunes of my life if I had done or countenanced aught that could justly offend the rriesst sensibilities of any of her

Capt. PHELPS, it appears, replied to Gen Carvajal in a second letter, which the "Rio Bravo" could not conveniently publish in connexion with the above correspondence.

authority, that after rolling all night in your berth at see, till you are miserably sich, it is irritating to have a steward open the door in the morning and ask if you will have a fresh roll

EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

MACON, (GEORGIA,) NOVEMBER 7, 1851. was one of the most influential and wealthy assemblages ever convened in the South. I am happy to say that their proceedings were characterized by no violence or party excitement. It was a meeting of thinking, determined, and digui- on the 29th ultimo. fied gentlemen. The commercial policy of the South, so far As well as we can comprehend our despatch, as the cotton interest is concerned, has been decided on. The be sustained.

"Direct trade" may be asserted as established. Several Among the passengers in the Baltic is the Hon. cargoes are secured, and will leave this winter for the north DAVID TOD, late Minister to Brazil. of Europe. On the other hand, cargoes of foreign merchandise will be consigned to our ports, and the thing will be demonstrated. I have no fear of the result.

There will be a large Convention of Cotton Planters held n May next, at Montgomery, Alabama. In the mean while, I have the "premium samples" of cotton yarns which I take sion that it is inexpedient to make any further search to the continent for the purpose of introducing them into the for the lost Franklin and his companions.

Nespectfully.

Respectfully.

Respectfully.

Respectfully.

A LETTER FROM KOSSUTH TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To his Honor A. C. KINGSLAND,

Mayor of the city of New York.

SIR: The United States ordered the steam frigate Missi sippi to conduct me out of my prison to freedom, and by free dom to life, because to activity.

I hailed this generous resolution as the greatest which a man can meet. I hailed it as a ray of hope and consolation to my down-trodden, to my bleeding, but still not broken native land. I hailed it as a highly encouraging mani-lestation of your glorious people's sympathy to that principle which was and will ever be the aim of all the endeavors of all

And when, with the noble-minded consent Sultan, I stepped on board the Mississippi frige, and, once more free, because under your glorious flag, heard the warm, generous welcoming cheer of the officers and crew-these rank, loyal, gallant men, the true representatives of American freedom, American greatness, American generosity-I could not forbear to have the impression that the spirit of America's young giant has shouted over the waves to Old Europe's oppressed nations, "Don't despair, here is a brother's powerful hand to your sid!" These being my sentiments. you can judge by them, sir, how fervently I must have wished to have the honor to be conducted by this very frigate to the United S ates.

But I know that the sympathy of the United States is not given to any man in the world for his own sake, but for the principles' sake that he represents. And so I felt convinced that I would prove unworthy to this sympathy, (this highest treasure of my life, ) should I neglect for a single moment the duties which Divine Providence has assigned to me ; should I neglect to provide according to the exigencies of circumstar ces for the interest of yonder cause, which the glorious Republic of the United States honored with its approbation and its

science to me not to leave Europe without arranging my pub-lic and private affairs, and carefully providing against any harm to the sacred aim of my life, for that time which I shall have to enjoy the honor of the hospitality of your glorious

So the most imperious duties of a patriot, a father, and a man impose upon me the necessity to stop for a few days in England before I continue my passage to the United States.

Com. Murgan, at Spezzia, and afterward Captain Long, of the Mississippi, here, did, with the noble kindness of a true American heart, appreciate the motives of a necessity, and generously consented to wait the Mississippi in the Bay of Gibraltar for my return from England with the packet boat which leaves Southampton on the 27th instant.

But the Government of the French "Republic" (not the French nations but its present Government) refused to grant me permission to pass rapidly through France, by which passage I might have spared time and suffering to my wife and children. And now the first means of conveyance to England I can avail myself of is only a packet boat, expected tomorrow to arrive from the Orient, and this too making eleven days to England from here.

On the other hand, Capt. Long informs me that any longer delay here would render not only my associates, but also the officers of the Crew of the Mississippi, liable in approaching the coast of the United States at a late season to many sufferies.

ferings, by having to endure excessively severe cold and stormy weather. So considering, on the one side, that the most sacred duties So considering, on the one side, that the most sacred duties force me not to leave Europe for some time, before providing for my affairs in England, and considering on the other side that, only staying eight or ten days in England, it were entirely impossible to join again the Mississippi here before the 18th of November, so that of course we could only arrive in the second half of December on your hospitable shores, it became absolutely a duty of honor to me not to cause any augmentation in the hardships and sufferings to the officers and crew of this ship, and not to embarrass them in their public

service, as also to alleviate my own associates in their pas-sage to the United States.

These are the motives, sir, which deprive me of the honor to be conducted to your giorious shores on board the Missis-sippi frigate; but I feel consoled at the idea that in adopting such a course I not only have relieved those who are on board the Mississippi from some sufferings, but myself also will have the high satisfaction an entire month sooner to en-

will have the high satisfaction an entire month square to enjoy the happiness of landing at New York, as I am decided to leave England on board of that ateamer which leaves Liverpool on the 7th of November for New York.

Having had the inestimable pleasure to read reported in the public papers that the city of New York resolved to honor, with a generous reception and hospitality, in my undeserving person, the cause and principles I represent, I regard it to be my duty respectfully to inform you, sir, and by your kind interference and generous city of New York, about these accidents, and about my intention to leave Liverpool for your city on the Yok of November.

for your city on the 7th of November.

I confidently hope that the people and Government of the United States will appreciate my motives, and approve the course I was bound to adopt.

Let me hope also, sir, that I might nothing have lost by the innerious recessity of this course from you and your

the imperious recessity of this course from you and your the imperious recessity of this course from you and your people's sympathies, which, though conscious not to have merited, I consider the greatest honor of my life, the highest reward for my sufferings, and the most honoring encourage-ment steadily to go on towards that noble aim which the people of the United States has sanctioned and ratified by its

sympathy.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the expression of my highest regards, leating gratitude, and most distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be, your most obsequious KOSSUIH.

U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Bay of Gibrattar, October 14, 1851.

PROM THE NEW YORK COURIER.

THE MISSOURI ARTIST.—We learn from the Columbia The Missouri Artist.—We learn from the Columbia
Statesman that Mr. Gro. C. Bironax has just completed
several beautiful works, which well sustain his rapidly increasing fame as a painter. The most striking of the collection are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the
tion are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the
tion are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the
tion are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the
tion are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the tion are, "The Day of Election," which, according to the Statesman, must be a most graphic representation of a scene familiar to every Missourian; "The Candidate Electioneering," another admirable transfer to the canvass from real life; "The Chees Players," and a beautiful "Scene on the Ohio." Mr. B., we are pleased to learn, will shortly bring these productions to St. Louis, where he will spend the winter.

[St. Louis Intelligencer.

discovered it was to all appearance sound, but upon its being rather a young man. There is little doubt but they removed and exposed to the air it crumbled to pieces.

FROM EUROPE.

We learn of the arrival vesterday of the steamers GENTLEMEN: The Convention of the Cotton Planters here Baltic and Canada, both from Liverpool-one being of the Collins, and the other of the Cunard line. The latter sailed on the 28th, and the former

contest will now be one bringing out in full force all the energies and resources of the South. The result no one can ran on Copland Rocks, on the coast of Ireland, and doubt. The policy of "direct trade" was unanimously and was compelled to put back to Liverpool. The the interior since, and received letters from others, and there ship is reported to have suffered considerable dame is but one opinion-" We must have direct trade, and it shall age, and narrowly escaped complete wreck. None of the passengers received injury.

Cotton had declined a quarter of a cent since the sailing of the Franklin. Flour and provisions had also undergone a slight decline. Breadstuffs

sissippi at Gibraltar, and gone to England. He arrived at Southampton on the 23d ultimo, where he was honored with a public reception. He had also visited London, but it appears that his visit thither was of a "strictly private character," and consequently there was no public demonstration. He left London on the 29th to attend a banquet at Southampton. The London Times says that Lord PALMERSTON had caused it to be intimated to Kossuth that he would grant him an interview, if the latter desired it. The Mississippi, with the re-mainder of the Hungarian refugees, had sailed from Cibroline for the United States.

The head of the new French Ministry is M. DE THORIG MY, who was Advocate General of the Court of Appeal is Paris during the reign of Louis Philippe. He is not a member of the Assembly, and politically seems little known, although his general character for energy and conservative views appears to be relied upon. Of the other members of the Cabinet the reputation is such as to show that the conserve tive element strongly prevails. This is particularly the case as regards the Marquis DE Tuneor, who is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also M. GIRAUD, who is to be Minister of Justice. M. Lacnossz is to return fo the Department of Public Works, which he occupied in 1849, and both he and M. Fourouz, the new Minister of Marine, are members of the Assembly. M. BLONDEL, who takes the Finance Department, is said to be a nominee of M. FOULD, the outgoing Minister. M. Correy, Minister of Justice, was Attorney General of the Court of Appeal of Bourges, where he once conducted a prosecution against Ledru Rollin, which failed. M. DE CABABIANCA, Minister of Commerce, seems to have been selected almost solely on the ground of personal friendship for the President. The Prefect of Police is to be M. Mauras, whose antecedents promise a continuance in the course by which M. Carler, his predecessor, was distinguished; and Gen ST. ARNAUD, lately returned from Africe, is to be Minister at War. The views of this Cabinet are alleged to be characterized by complete unanimity, and the re-election of the President is one of their leading points, "as the surest means of saving the country from anarchy reception of the intelligence upon the Bourse was not favorable, the funds, which have been drooping for several weeks, having thereupon experienced a further decline of a quarter

The Duchess D'ANGOULEME is dead.

In Madrid rumors prevailed of a change of Cabinet. The Government had fixed the naval estimate at 85,000,000 reals, being 9,000,000 in excess of the present year. The civil list of the QUEEN was increased 72,000 reals.

The elections in Portugal were progressing favorably for the return of a Moderate Chamber.

The news from Rome is that the Pope was lying dangerously ill. Rumors of his death were current, but contradicted.

The Ministerial crisis in Denmark had been tery longer minated by the appointment of V. Bluhme as Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Fleusmong as minister of War.

A serious misunderstanding is said to exist be tween the Governments of Austria and Denmark. A Vienna letter states that the Austrian Cabinet recently addressed a note to the British and French Governments, in reply to their protest against Austria entering with all her States into the Germanic Confederation, denying the right of France and England to interfere in this question, and stating that Austria will recognise no other judge than the Diet, if she should call for any decision on the subject.

THE DUCHESS OF ANGOULEME. -The accounts from Europe to-day bring us intelligence of the death of the Duchess of Angouleme. She was the only daughter of Louis 16th; was born December 29, 1778, and had therefore needly completed her seventy-third year. She married her comin, the son of Charles 10th, and has survived all her family of the elder branch of the Bourbons, except the two children of the Duke of Berri-the Count of Chambord (titular Henry 5th) and his sister the Duchess of Parma. On the return of Bonsparte from E.bs, the Duchess of Angouleme was the only member of her family (the sole man among them, as Napoleon used to say) who made any courageous effort to withstand the torrent which was once more sweeping them into exile. She subsequently addressed the troops at Bordeaux, and passionately invoked St. Louis,

Henry 4th, and other glories of old France, but in vain. The greater part of the twenty-one years which have pa ed since the abdication of her uncle Charles 10th, in July, 1830, she resided, we believe, at Froehdrof, in Germany, 1830, she resided, we believe, at Fronders, in Germany, where she dwelt in the strictest retirement. We are told that "early on the morning of each anniversary of her parent's execution, this daughter of sorrow secluded herself in a chamber hung round with the insignia of death, and, with the black silk vest in which Louis died and other relies of the martyred king and queen before her, remained in solitary prayer and meditation till the midnight chimes announced that another anniversary of a fatal day had passed into eternity."—Boston Traveller.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. - A reliable friend deteiled recen'ly to the Editor of the Memphis Enquirer the following singular and interesting occurrence :

The London Chronicle takes Mr. Croskey (the American Consul at Southampton) severely 1) task for that sentence in his speech at the Kossuth banquet where he declares that "the United States would be forced into taking an active interest in European politics," and also the clause relating to non-intervention, as observed by the United States. "It is observed by the was in the company of some friends, and travelled the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the secre of the murder, the horse manifested evident signs of alarm and restlessness. Observing the singular conduct of the hor. It is observed by the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the secre of the murder, the horse manifested the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the spot of the murder, the horse manifested to suiter signs of alarm and restlessness. Observing the singular conduct of the hor. It is observed by the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the secre of the murder, the horse manifested the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the spot of the murder, the horse manifested the same road. The horse is a very fine spitited bay, docile in temper, and with an intelligent eye. When they approached near the spot of the murder, the horse shad had and tail, and appeared to be watchful, and frequ veyed by his murderer. He finally reached the spot, smelt the ground, and pawed and snorted. He then took a circle in the woods at a moderate troe, returned to the place where

ESCAPE OF WITNESSES IN THE TREASON CASES .- On Sunday morning, about 4 o'cleck, two of the most important witnesses in the Christiana treason cases, confined in the debtor's apartment of the Moyameusing prison, made their escape, in connexion with a white man. They had taken the shutters, which are made like a blind, from their cell, and An enormous task was excavated the other day in Claremont county, Ohio, by the laborers on the Little Miami Railread. It was embedded in clean gravel and, twenty-three feet below the surface of the ground, ten feet below the track, and several hundred yards from the Miami river, and some feet higher than the level of its banks. It was about six feet in length and six inches in diameter at the base. When first discovered it was to all appearance sound but won its being rather a young men. There is little deads that the sound is rather a young men. There is little deads the state of the shutters, which are made like a blind, from their cell, and with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This can bled with pieces of blankets fastened them together. The can be appeared to the ground by means of other pieces of blankets, having used the material of four beds. Their names are less than the level of its banks. It was about six feet in length and extend them together. The shutters, which are made like a blind, from their cell, and with pieces of blankets fastened them together. The can be appeared to the ground by means of other pieces of blankets fastened them together.